

*Hab.* McClintock Range, Kimberley Gold Field, Far North of Western Australia.

*Type.* Adult male. B.M. no. 10. 12. 25. 8. Original number 56. Collected 17th July, 1909, by J. P. Rogers, and presented by the Perth Museum. Male and two females examined, the latter retained in the Perth Museum.

This subspecies differs from its nearest ally, *M. r. woodwardi*, of the Grant Range, further west, by its longer fur, less rufous colour, and the essential identity of the two sexes.

LXXII.—*Upon the Dynamopinæ, a new Subfamily of Lamellicorn Beetles.* By GILBERT J. ARROW.

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THE preparation of catalogues of the less-known subfamilies of Scarabæidæ, which I have undertaken for the important series now in course of publication, has made it necessary to investigate the proper position of various obscure forms. Upon one of these, described by Mr. Semenow as *Dynamopus athleta*, I included in a recent paper (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1911, vii. p. 394) a too-hasty note, based upon dissection of one of two specimens sent to me from India for identification. The specimens being in bad condition, I arrived at a conclusion which I must now retract. I have since been able to make a more satisfactory examination of another species of the genus, and have found that Mr. Semenow's supposition that the mandibles are concealed within the mouth is quite correct and my allocation of this anomalous little insect to the Orphninae is not more tenable than his to the Hybosorinæ. The anterior prominences of the head which I believed to represent the mandibles are processes from the genæ of an altogether unique character, and the actual mandibles, unlike those of any genus with which it is possible to compare *Dynamopus*, are very small and completely concealed.

The real position of the genus is much more problematical than has been supposed. The most distinctive feature of that part of the Scarabæidæ to which it has been assigned consists in the correlation of the clypeus with the labrum and mandibles, the latter being always horizontally extended outside of the mouth-cavity and uncovered, a condition entirely different from that found here.

Two years later than Semenow's description, a little beetle

from Senegal was described by Fairmaire as *Xantheleus plicifrons* and assigned to the Dynastinæ. This insect I have found to be undoubtedly congeneric with the Asiatic species, but, although the external aspect of the insect, and especially the form of the head, with its transverse ridges, suggest the Dynastinæ more than any of the Geotrupine subfamilies, this is an illusion, for the position of the spiracles between the abdominal segments and the thick extruded labrum dissipate that idea. With the Coprinæ it has nothing in common but the concealed mandibles and labrum. There is some resemblance to *Ægialia*, but this is not borne out by a careful comparison of the head and mouth-structure. To the Ochodæinæ there is little resemblance, except in the peculiar branched tibial spurs, and to the Orphninae there is scarcely more. So completely characteristic of these groups and of the Hybosorinæ are the large extruded mandibles and labrum and short flat clypeus, that it seems equally impossible to find a place for this remarkable form in any of them, and the only remaining solution of the problem is the formation of a new subfamily, Dynamopinæ. It is not impossible that other enigmatical genera, two or three of which have not yet been carefully studied, may eventually find their proper place in this group.

The distinctive features may be summarized as follows:—

The body is very compact and convex, the legs short, the coxæ of each pair contiguous, the femora and tibiæ very massive, and the tarsi relatively minute. The front tibiæ are strongly curved inwards, the outer edge forming three strong blunt lobes. The four posterior tibiæ are greatly dilated at the ends and each has a strong transverse outer carina. The spur of the front tibia is flat and pectinate along its inner edge, and those of the posterior tibiæ are laminar, broad at the end, and cleft into radiating lobes, two or three in number in the inner spur and eight or ten in the outer one. The basal joint of the tarsi is long and the claws are very small and slender. The antennæ are 10-jointed, with a short 3-jointed simple and compact club. The eyes are moderately large, coarsely faceted, and divided by a canthus in front. The head bears two sharp transverse carinæ above, the clypeus is produced into a rather sharp point in the middle, and the genæ are produced into a pair of long, nearly parallel processes, curving a little upwards, pointed, and highly chitinous.

The labrum is protruded, thick, short, and broad, studded with stiff bristles and having its lateral angles prominent. The mandibles are very short, completely hidden within the

mouth, thin and scale-like, blunt at the extremity, with a strong molar tooth at the base. The maxilla has a long fleshy outer lobe and the inner lobe is strongly chitinized and furnished with a double row of extremely long and sharp teeth. The mentum is quadrate, with a terminal fringe of long hairs, and the ligula prominent and bilobed.

There is no stridulatory apparatus such as characterizes the Orphninae, Ochodæinae, and Idiostominae.

The specimen I have dissected is a male, but I have found no external sexual distinction. The species is from the White Nile and is at present without a name. It is extremely close to *Dynamopus plicifrons*, Fairm., from Senegal, of which I have seen the type in M. René Oberthür's collection, but differs in having the pronotum more coarsely and less densely punctured. *Dynamopus athleta*, Sem., of Western Asia, is a rather smaller and relatively shorter insect.

The new species is shortly diagnosed as follows:—

*Dynamopus semenowi*, sp. n.

Læte rufo-testaceus, capite prothoracisque disco brunneis, capite omnino grosse rugoso; prothorace lato, grosse punctato, punctis antice confluentibus, postice discretis, lateraliter sparsis, disco postice lævissime impresso, lateribus fortiter arcuatis, angulis posticis nullis; scutello lævi; elytris profunde æqualiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis sparsissime punctatis.

Long. 9 mm., lat. max. 5 mm.

*Hab.* White Nile.

The specimens in the British Museum were collected many years ago by Mr. Petherick. The species is also contained in Herr Carl Felsche's collection.

LXXIII.—*New Species of Heterocera from Costa Rica*.—VIII. By W. SCHAUS, F.Z.S.

Syntomidæ.

*Euagra delectans*, sp. n.

♂. Palpi red on basal half, the apical half brown; frons buff; vertex and neck crimson; collar and thorax black, streaked with dark blue; abdomen above blue-black, ventrally white; fore coxæ white. Fore wings black, tinged